Steam Ship Britannia. This steamer had not arrived at Boston at seven

o'clock yesterday morning. If she reached there by 4 o'clock in the alternoon, we shall receive her news at an early hour this morning.

Movements of the Victorious Party-Cha-

racter of the Administration of Mr. Polk. We are beginning to observe, just on the edge of the horizon, some slight indications of the movements of the victorious democracy, preparatory to the advent of "Young Hickory" in Washington, and the commencement of the second edition of "Old Hickory's" administration of the general government. We have already hinted pretty broadly, that the democratic party, although divided into like log cabins in the far west, in centres of local attraction, yet that it is ranged after all into two grand divisions, which separates into two influences, or two formations, the one of which may be called the S. Carolina interest, and the other the New York interest; the former being represented by John C. Calhoun-one of the most magnificent minds of the south, and the latter having been lately represented by Mr. Van Buren, and now by Silas Wright, the principal spirits of the north. In this geological classification of the outward crust of the democracy, we throw out of account the Benton clique-the Cass clique-the Buchanan clique-the Dick Johnson clique-and all the other different little cliques which might be enumerated as the third or fourth rate formations, and which are gradually and imperceptibly absorbed in the two great influences which we have just named.

This is now the interesting position of affairs. We are on the eve of the administration of "Young Hickory"-a lineal descendant and continuation of the dynasty of "Old Hickory," and the question arises on the threshold-" What influence will prevail ?" A condition of things now exists, to a certain extent, similar to that which existed when "Old Hickory" came over the Alleghany mountains to Washington in 1828, and took in his sturdy grasp the reins of office. At that time, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren were the two principal spirits that produced the disturbance of the political waters, and by a strange series of most successful moves, it may be recollected, Mr. Calhoun was thrown completely off the track, like a beautiful locomotive with a bad conductor; whilst Mr. Van Buren maintained his hold upon General Jackson, and continued to monopolize his favor and friendship for twelve years. From the symptoms now developed around us, we are per-suaded that a new edition of the same private movements and private operations, between these two master-spirits, are about taking place, relative to the possession of the influence under the administration of "Young Hickory" after the 4th of March next. Will it be Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren ? Will Mr. Calhoun and his friends, or Mr. Van Buren and his friends, prevail in the coming administration?

On the solution of these questions will depend the distribution of all the offices in the gift of the general government, and the fate of all those who were appointed by Mr. Tyler. On the solution of these questions will also depend, in a great degree, the character of the leading measures of the administration-to what extent the modification of the tariff may be carried-and how and when the annexation of Texas may be effected-together with the successful termination of the re-occupation of Oregon question. We perceive, however, as we have already intimated, in the dim and distant horizon, symptoms that the Van Buren men are already at work, and if Mr. Calhoun and his immediate friends and advisers at Washington do not take care how they operate, they will be upset and demolished, just as they were in 1828.

In a day or two we shall give the first chapter of these movements, and unravel one of the most amusing and interesting intrigues, antecedent to the coming in of "Young Hickory," that has ever taken place since the advent of "Old Hickory,"

PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKET .- By reference to our money article, it will be seen that the panic in the stock market rages with a great degree of fierceness and intensity. Heretofore it has altogether affected fancy stocks-a species of article that may encounter "a panic" every month without injuring any persons but the speculators But yesterday it began to affect the United States Stocks. It is questionable how long this equinoctial gale will last. If all the monied men favorable to Mr. Clay, and all those connected with the tock market, are determined to create a panic in the stock market, and every other department of business, we would advise any one who has any shrewdness to allow them to go on and do it.

We have no doubt that as soon as the annex; tion project comes up in Congrese, a considerable panic may be created in the stock market, under the supposition that our foreign relations may be disturbed, in consequence of Mexico calling for the interference of England and France, to which call it is not at all unlikely that these powers might respond. In the mean time, so long as this panic continues, and should others succeed it, the manufacturers who are in the field will enjoy a monopoly, and make hay while the sun shines. verifying to the fullest extent the old proverb, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. So if the Wall street people are determined to have a panic, why let them have it. We can help to get up a hue and cry as well as the best of them, and a panic will do us as little harm as any one. Therefore we cry "Panic! panic! A panic by all means Down with all the stocks! Break up like pipestems all the speculations of the day!" And in order to add an influence to the movement, we have directed an artist to give us a beautiful engraving of the panic in Wall street to be published next Saturday, showing the brokers there in the very height of the storm and tempest.

CHEAP POSTAGE,-We trust that this important question will not be lost sight of or forgotten. We understand on very good authority, that the new President, Mr. Polk, is decidedly in favor of cheap postage-probably two, four, or five cents uniformly all over the country. We are very sure that amongst the great mass of the people of the country, there is but one opinion is the matter, We do not hope for any thing in the coming session of Congress, as Mr. Tyler and the Post Master General have discovered such a disposition against this all-important reform. It might have been carried into effect during the last two years, but for the inveterate prejudice and narrow minded policy | 10th, twenty-seven parishes had been heard from of Mr. Wickliffe, backed by Mr. Tyler. Little, indeed, would be expected from a man, who wrote letters threatening to stop the mails on Sunday, with as sanctified an air as if he were a Mormon preacher delivering revelations from heaven. He may mean well, but that is a small excuse for him,

when he obstinately resists needed reform. ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. - We should not be at at all surprised if this measure were to be accomplished even before the accession of Mr. Polk.— According to the whig journals, the whigs in the Senate will present very few obstacles to this measure, if it should be brought forward, as they re gard the result of the late election as a popular decision in favor of it. If such be the case, it is not at all unlikely that the measure might be carried, as Mr. Tyler would doubtless be very anxious to have it effected during his Presidency.

TENNESSEE ELECTION .- This State is now more favorable for Clay than Polk. All but two counties-Fentress and Lauderdale are heard from. These two counties gave Van Buren a majority in 1840 of 183 and Polk a majority in 1843 of 233. Let them go as they did in 1843, and Clay will have a majority in the State of 250 out of 125,000 votes. This is a close fit. We now wait for the

Oversh-Cellas Liverature. One of the great at formations of the day is certainly that of oyster-cellar literature of New York, which is ound chiefly in the Sunday newspapers. We give in this day's paper a number of curious paragraphs, taken from the columns of these journals, conveying a tolerable idea of this species of literature, which is very little known beyond the limits of the tity, but prevails to a remarkable extent in all oyster-cellars, grog-shops, and barber's-shops round about New York.

The writers and master-spirits of this singula species of literature, consist of a curious medle of broken-down politicians-broken-down witsbroken-down poets-broken-down players-bro ken-down waiters-and broken-down servingmen of all descriptions. It is this circumstance which gives the peculiar originality and flavor to this whole species of literature. The amiable eccentricities and peculiar modes of life of this class of literati throw them into contact with grades of society of which the generality of writers know absolutely nothing. Thus vast regions of wit, and humor, and poetry, and original idea, are accessible to the Sunday journalists, into which less fa vored writers can never hope to be able to penetrate. In dim and subterranean recesses, where gin-and-water flows most copiously, and the air is loaded with the heavy perfumes of "the weed," whilst dark-complexioned men in ancient garments of red-flannel hang over mysterious looking cauldrons on the fire, you are sure to find at the so lemn midnight hour, larger or smaller groupes of the oyster-cellar literati. Here they imbibe their inspiration—here they retail their witticisms—here they first give birth to jokes which on the follow-

ing Sunday set all the barbers in a roat.

We hardly know how to classify this species of literature. It is dashed with a good deal of Cockneyism-orrather New Yorkism as we ought to call it here-and it is on the whole rather amusin to glance at it, in the barber's-shop on a Sunday morning, or over at Hoboken as you smoke a mild Havana in the still and balmy afternoon. There is one characteristic, however, which marks all these literateurs. Their wit-their poetry-their jokes—their philosophy—their fancy—their imagi-nation—are all second hand—they derive all their means of existence from the drippings from the daily newspapers, or some other external sources. In fact this species of literature has the same relation to genius and humor, and taste of the highest kind, that the second-hand shops, with their second-hand finery, in Chatham street, have to the elegant and fashionable warehouses in Broadway. These titerati then, may be denominated the oldclo' men in literature and philosophy. And yet we are not at all to be understood as de-

reciating this class of literateurs. By no means. They belong to the craft from which Homer himself sprang, for do we not know very well that the immortal bard of the Grecian isles was a vagrant minstrel-a loafing, wandering, begging rhymer? So too, amongst the ancient Romans, the founders of their literature, were of the same vagrant class. In the middle ages too-in the chivalric era of the Crusades-there were crowds of rhyming loafers who laid the foundations of that glorious superstructure of poetry and romance which af terwards reared itself on the literature of Europe. And to come down still nearer our own times; who were the leading literati of the eighteenth century? Who was Dr. Johnsonthat leviathan of English literature? Who were the writers in the Spectator, and Rambler? Who were the wits, and poetasters, and philosophers of that brilliant era? Why, the most distinguished of them were at one period of their career little better than our medern loafers. Did not the great Dr Johnson boit pork-steaks in a cellar? To be sure he did. Now, why are the oyster-cellar literati to be ridiculed or abused ? They belong to a class from which have sprung the brightest of intellects, and which has furnished names whose memorial shall last for ever. It is true, we do not exactly say that from amongst the oyster-cellar literati of New York, you can pick out Dr. Johnsons, and Addisons, at random. But we say, that there's no knowing but from them hereafter there may arise the wit, the poet, or the philosopher of the nineteenth century. For the love of Homer, then, and all the illustrious loafers of the past, let us deal gently with these. Let us use them kindly, and hurt not one hair of their tender heads-the sculls, thanks to the wondrous power of ossification, are strong enough to take care of themselves.

PHILOSOPHY OF SMALL POTATOES .- The "Far ners' Club" meet again to-day at 12 o'clock, at the American Institute, in the Park, for the purpose of continuing the discussion on the philosophy of of the disease which has disturbed the nerves of that delicious esculent during the last year in many parts of this fertile country. The last day's discussion was merely preliminary-merely a preparator eeling of the "murphies"-and was nothing to what may be expected to-day. We trust that the philosophers of the Institute will now go to work in earnest, and at once throw some light on the subject. We have not been able to enjoy a potatoe since this subject was broached, and we are in danger, with thousands of others, of being alto gether deprived of the satisfactory use of this article of ancient food, unless these sages settle the subject definitely and forever. Now that the election is over, all those who are desirous of hearing the intensely interesting subject of small potatoes discussed, can have an opportunity by attending at the Institute this day at the hour of noon.

It was supposed that this subject had been com pletely exhausted some years ago in the discussion arising out of the movements of Governor Seward; but it is not so.

SEWERS IN THE CITY .- This subject begins to create a great deal of remark and conversation amongst all classes of citizens. It is a subject, too which has received the attention of the Mayor and the Corporation, and is really worthy of the most rigid scrutiny. Indeed, we believe that in some of the upper sections of the city, the construction of sewers has already been commenced. We think there can be little question of their utility, if properly constructed. The great abundance of water n this city, becomes in winter almost a nuisance rom the great quantities of ice which are formed in the streets. If we had proper sewers, there would be an outlet afforded to this water, and at the same time the city would be kept thoroughly free from all accumulated filth and impurities.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.-This State is still in doubt. According to the New Orleans papers of the 9th, all depends on the 4th district. On the giving Clay a majority of 480. There are thirtyight parishes in the State.

ETHIOPEAN SERENADERS.—These musical ge niuses soon leave us for Europe; they take their departure in the Hottinguer, the packet of the 21st nst., prior to which they give a farewell concert at Niblo's, for particulars of which see advertise ment. A full house will be no more than their great merit deserves. We hope their appearance n England will not retard the progress of emanci-

AFFAIRS AT PORTO RICO .- We learn from Capt. evens, arrived yesterday, that it was sickly at Juayama, among the inhabitants, with brain and yphus fever. Crops promised to be very abundant.

Delaware Electoral Vote.—The Delaware Gazette says the Electoral Vote of that State cannot be cast for Mr. Clay. The law of the State requires "that the inspectors of the several hundreds in each country shall meet on the next day following the day of holding an election for President and Vice President, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house of their country, and together with the Sheriff," &c., whilst the law in regard to the State ticket requires that they shall meet on the first Thursday next after the election. There was no meeting of the Inspectors in any of the counties of Delaware on Wednesday last, the next day after the election, and consequently the three Electoral Votes of Delaware cannot be given to Clay and Frelinghuysen.

FINE ARTS.-A project is all present in process f execution, connected with the fine arts, which of execution, co we cannot doubt will afford real pleasure to every person of cultivated taste, and particularly the nunerous class who have seen and felt the want in this city of a similar institution to the one now about to be supplied. We now allude to the permanent establishment of a Picture Gallery, on an extended and comprehensive scale, by a few gentlemen, whose acquaintance with works of art and gems of the pencil leave them an unquestionable title to undertake this enterprise. It is propose by the projectors, that the gallery will contain a number of the excellent works of the ancient studio, and without the trouble and time and expense of foreign travel, acquire a perfect acquaint ance with those chefs d'oèuvres whose study are ab solutely essential to develope the innate but una wakened powers of genius. In every country o Europe are their chief cities adorned with institutions of this nature; the populace of continents towns have access to these objects of taste; and it is quite as true, that the relish for their beauties and the esteem of artificial skill which prevails among the people, are quite commensurate with the means of cultivating their taste, presented in their picture

been made by associations of individuals in this city to carry into execution a project like the present; but failure attended these laudable efforts, because they were injudiciously made, or at least not discreetly conducted. In the present instance, the prospect is more bright and more certain. The gentlemen who have jointly resolved to carry out their enterprise, are con noisecure thamselves, possessed of an acquaintance and a veneration for the great works of other days, and a desire to see them more appreciated in this. To this end they have appointed, at heavy expense, in various parts of Italy, particularly at Florence, agents, whom they have charged with the care o collecting and amassing such productions as will do credit to a Picture Gallery on a scale of magnificence. But whilst all necessary pains have been taken on their parts, still, whilst any uncertainty remained, they preferred abstaining to give publicity to their enterprize until now, when they are fully warranted to do so ; for at this moment there are daily expected a superb collection of Paintings, selected in Italy by Professors of the Academy of Florence.

As immediate arrangements are requisite for or ganizing this notable establishment, we understand that the gentlemen engaged therein are desirous of procuring the services of a person fully qualified and willing to put into execution the arrangements, incidental to the commencement of such an establishment. They are accordingly desirous that all persons who feel disposed to join them in their enterprize, either as associates or directors, or all such as would be willing to contract to furnish a Hall suitable for their purpose, should address by letters, post paid, No. 362 Park Post Office.

STEAM NAVIGATION .- We understand from good authority that the President elect is in favor of es tablishing, under the patronage of the government, and in connexion with the commercial interests of New York, a line of steam navigation between this city and Liverpool, including London and Havre, in order to compete with the English government. If this be so, we shall hail the accession of "Young Hickory" with a great deal of ardor. We have always believed that the application of some of the money annually thrown away on the navy in other forms, some of them at best of doubtful utility, might be profitably employed in the support of such line of steam navigation on the Atlantic. Mr. Van Buren when he was President, with tha narrowness of mind and coldness of nature, which too frequently characterized him, refused to listen to such a project; and Mr. Tyler has been too busy for the last three years in organizing his depen-dents into cliques to effect his re election, to be able to attend to such a matter. We do trust and believe that the President elect, will not in this respect follow in the footsteps of his two predecessors. There ought to be splendid lines of steamer between this metropolis of the United States and every great port in Western Europe, and we trust that before two years have passed away, we shall

LITERATURE-SHAKSPEARE ILLUSTRATED .- With the exquisite edition of the works of William Shak-speare, edited and published in numbers, by Gulian C. Verplanck, the public have already become tolerably conversant through the flattering and well deserved notices taken of it by the press generally. From the first moment this illustrated it naturally became an especial favorite, and appropriated an extent of patronage seldom equalled by works of any description. It could not well be otherwise. Verplanck's illustrated Shakspeare was undertaken with a design to put the text in a form worthy of its vitality-its fame-its universality, and there can be no hesitation in saying it has succeeded. This subject is suggested anew to us by see ing the first volume of this work, comprizing a portion of the numbers already published in a detached form, and which will be followed by the other volumes immediately. Beautiful as were the numbers, it may be said that the superb binding and general elegance of the form of the bound volume is still an improvement-if that be possible-and one that leaves the work in a shape which equals, i not eclipses, the most sparkting of our Annuals As to the merit of the illustrations, they are gems both in design and finish. Every one of them conveys with fidelity the moral of the associated narrative. This is well. It is befitting that the resources of art should be tributary to the teachings of nature, whose apos-tle Shakspeare was; if it be true that "the stream of time which is gradually melting away the soluble fabrics of other poets, passes harmlessly by the immortal adamant of Shakspeare"-then lauda ble is the attempt to elevate to a worthy position the imperishable monument. Verplanck's enterprise has done this, and it remains for those who esteem the author's writings to possess themselves of them in this the most beautiful, and the most worthy form in which they have yet been given to the American world.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE .- This all-exciting affair, which was postponed on account of the uncertain state of the weather yesterday, comes off this day, rain or shine. There was considerable excitement caused by the postponement yesterday, but it could not be avoided, the weather looking so very unfavorable in the early part of morning when the notices of the postponement were placed on the bulletins of the different newspaper offices, and the various ferries on each side of the water. An hour or two after, the weather took a favorable change, but it was then too late to recall the notice. Not withstanding the pains taken to make the circumstance as public as possible, several hundreds of persons went to the ground, and were both loud and deep in giving vent to their feelings at the disappointment. The betting throughout the city was pretty brisk during the whole of the day : Barlow appeared to have gained in favor, several bets at 6 to 5 were made on him against Gildersleeve; even on Greenhalgh against Gildersleeve; 3 to 2 ten miles is not performed in 56 minutes; even that it is performed in 571 minutes; 5 to 4 on the field; 30 to 20 Gildersleve, Barlow, Greenhalgh, and Mc-Cabe will take the five purses in the ten mile race; even that Gildersleve and the two Englishmen, de not beat Steeprock; 1000 to 40 against Steeprock; two-taken; 50 to 100 on Greenhalph against the field. For the three mile race, even on Fowl against any other—taken; Fowl and Jackson against the field. even on Barlow and Greenhalgh against any other

SALARIES IN IOWA.—The committee in the Iowa Convention have reported in favor of fixing the salaries of the principal officers by the Constitution, viz: the Governor \$1000; Secretary \$500, Treasurer \$400, Auditor \$700 and Judges \$600.

ITALIAN OPERA-FIRST NIGHT OF THE BRASOS The brilliancy of the opera house last night ex-ceeded anything we had before seen in that ele-gant house. The theatre was crowded in every part—all the élite of the city appeared to be there-and the array of beauty and fashion was quite daz

was Clare di Rosenberg, and the announcem the debut in it of the new prima donna, Signora Pico, had evidently excited the greatest interest, from the unconcealed anxiety with which the hous awaited the raising of the curtain. The overture and opening choruses, which are extremely pleas-ing, were listened to with the greatest possible attention. Every eye was directed towards the stage, and opera-glasses were in universal requisition. There was a brief pause, and an unusual degree of restlessness was visible amongst the chorus singers, as they stood at either side of the stage, and awaited the entrance of "Clara." The next moment a lovely woman, in the full bloom of youthful beauty, with a face of the most classic contour, and a form of queenly dignity, appeared upon the stage. It was the Signora. A loud burst of applausewarm, earnest, and spontaneous; another pause then, after acknowledging the cordial greeting with a graceful and almost shrinking timidity, the fair debutant advanced towards the lights, and her voice gushed forth in a strain of the most thrilling melody. The plaudits were redoubled, and loud "bravos" were heard from all parts of the house. It was altogether one of the most brilliant and triumphant debuts we have ever wit-

The opera was throughout received in the mer cordial manner. All the principal rôles were sus tained with the greatest spirit. Sanquirico, Valtellina, and Antognini, appeared to excel them-selves. Antognini electrified the house in one rewarkably brilliant passage, and Sanquirico seemed almost overwhelmed by the applause which at one time burst forth and threatened to be almost interminable. We cannot now attempt anything like a formal critique of the performance. We can only say that the debut of the new prima donna, has been triumphantly successful. It could not have been otherwise. With a voice of remarkable power and compass, of surpassing richness, and managed with the most consummate skill—with extraordinary personal attractions—with a manner singularly fascinating-and with high talent as an actress, Signora Pico was certain of meeting the

Everything now encourages us to believe that the present season of the Italian Opera will be as successful as the most ardent admirers of this refined amusement can possibly desire.

PARK THEATRE.-Last night, "The Lady of

Lyons" was again played at the Park to a good house. Mr. Anderson's rôle as Claude Melnotte was admirably sustained; and not a beauty in this sterling piece but was thoroughly brought out by him, and Miss Clara Ellis as Pauline. Criticism would give but a meagre transcript of the impressive perceptibility made on the audience by Mr. Anderson, particularly in those passages of deep pathos, where the brave and noble peasant, the gendeman of nature, bears the withering reproaches of the deceived and haughty Pauline; where filia love struggles with a chivalric resolve to win back in the armies of France the honored inheritance of his father-an honest name; and lastly, when returning with the proud laurels of tial achievements, he assumes his old name, renounce Dumourier, and ransoming his faithful Paulines and her aged father from the tangs of the villain Beauseant. All these are powerful passages, and for that reason are those in which Mr. Anderson shines. No doubt can be entertained of his possessing dramatic talent of the by their sentiments, agitated by their passions, and by a faculty which none but genius possesses, he ransfers all those emotions to the soul of the spectator; the boxes are entranced and the pit inspired even the very gods condescend a moment to be mortal, and send back with a hearty and thundering sound their vollies of applause. This gentle-man's style is chaste and classic, and the tone of fepose and subdued earnestness in which the Lady of Lyons is acted at the Park—the unison and harmony of manner which prevail throughout the different parts-all, of course, taking their pitch from Mr. Anderson, leaves hardly anything be desired more in its representation. A few rivial improvements might be possible; but it vere vain indeed to dwell upon minute points which should scarcely be mentioned in connection with an artist like Mr. Anderson, who can always be great on a great occasion, who in the most elaborate and nicely discriminating passages looks and acts and feels at home-is always master of himself-and never overcome, as Shakspeare would say, "by the counterpoise of so weighty

We have no room for further remarks at present, and that we don't regret; for the greatest enjoyment of the passing hour will be to think over Mr Anderson's $r\partial le$ of Claude Melnotte, not forgetting if that could be, to associate with it, Pauline by Miss Clara Ellis. We had almost forgotten to observe that the applause was so warm and prolonged that the lady and gentleman named had to make their appearance before the curtain and receive the approbation of the house.

Personal Movements.

The Senator Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, is a candidate for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Joel B. Sutherland, of Pa., is spoken of for the Minister

ship to Austria. Col. Thomas B. Florence will, it is said, be appointed to the Philadelphia Post Office, in place of the present incumbent.

Professor B. Silliman is to lecture before the Brooklyn Institute the coming winter.

Mr. Moore, the fire an reported to have died in consequence of injuries received at the late fire in Boston, is

His Excellency Governor Slade, of Vermont, has ap-pointed Thursday, the 5th day of December, as a day of

Thanksgiving for the people of that State. Colonel Britton Evans is appointed by General H. Hub-bell, to be Brigade Major of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division

Pennsylvania Militia. Hon. Rufus Choate lectured last night before the Mer-

pantile Library Association, Boston.

Mr. Oakley will accompany Mr. President Leavitt, in his visit abroad in relation to the Illinois arrangement. A handsome flag was presented to the Bunker Hill Na tive American Association, in Charlestown—the gift of Mayor Harper of this city.

Mayor Herper of this city.

The subscriptions to the Canada and Boston Railroad already, it is said, reach eight hundred thousand dollars Mr. Berk, a converted Jew, from Poland, has been lec-

turing to crowded houses in Thomaston, Maine, the past Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, has set spart the 28th day of the present month, to be observed as one o

thanksgiving and prayer throughout that State. Elder Himes is still lecturing in Boston. Andrew Jackson, at the Hermitage, on the 29th of October, 1844, presented Gen. Armstrong, his old fellow soldier, with the sword worn at New Orleans. An eye wit ness of the scene describes it as exceedingly interestin and affecting.

Gov. Ford has appointed the 28th instant as a day Mr. Murrey, the publisher, states that at least £90,000 have been paid to authors for the copy right alone, of ar ticles furnished to the Quarterly Review.

The New Constitution or Iowa, as reported, makes their Legislature consist of 56 members, 38 Representatives and It Senators. Until 1965 the seat of government is to remain at Iowa city. The Constitution is to be submitted to Congress next winter for approvating and a request is to be made to be admitted into the Union if Congress should make any alterations or amendments to their Constitution, they are to be submitted to a popular vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

ARKANSAS STATE ELECTION.—The locologos have about 68 on joint ballot in the Legislature. Drew, the locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected over Gilson, his opponent, by about 1,000. Yell, the locofoco Congressional candidate is elected over Walker (Whig) 3,400—Little Rock Banner, Oct. 30.

One Bull is announced to give a condect this evening Boston. The papers say—"We are pleased to learn the becomest of Ole Bull is to be given without the accommiment of an orchestra. We are pleased that it is a paniment of an orchestra. We are pleased that it is so for two reasons. First, because such music as Ole Bull's needs not necessarily the adventitious aid of an accompaniment Second, because we learn that members of his former orchestra have demended of him more than they have been in the habit of receiving from others. We have yet to learn that his surpassing talent and success give a right to one to ask more for his services than they command on other occasions. Having been subjected to this extra claim. Ole Bull has concluded to dispense with the mand on other occasions. Flaving been subjected to this extra claim, Ole Bulk has concluded to dispense with the services of an orchestra. Those who like accompaniments, however, will be pleased to learn that Ole Bull will be assisted by Mr. Meader, Miss Stone, and probably

by Madame Arnoult.

The Concert of Mr. Phillips, in the City Hell, Lowell, on Thursday evening, was well attended. The papers state that he is one of the best vocalists that ever visited this country. He will be in Lowell again in the spring. He gives a concert on Thursday evening next at the Fe

mule Academy, Albany.

Mr and Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. C. Howard, and " The Great Western," are drawing capital houses at the Albany Mu

The Albany Amphitheatre opened for a limited period under the management of Mr. Spalding, last evening. Hart, the former manager of the Montgomery and Augusta theatres, is now in New Orleans drumming up heatrical recruits. Mrs. Hart, who was a great favorit n Georgia and Alabama, is also with him.

Murdoch, the comedian, is still lecturing in Boston upon theatrical themes.

One Mr. Candy hes been singing in a mighty sugary way, in Louisville. The lasses declare him to be a sweet

little fellow.
The Charleston theatre, Mr. Forbes lessee and manager,

was announced to open on last evening.

Davis, manager of the C-leans theatre, with his company of new actors, has arrived in that city. The French theatre will now doubtless be opened in the course of a

week or ten days.

The celebrated Master Burke is about to leave this country for Europe, to devote himself to music and the

adelphia on Saturday.

The Congo melodists continue to draw good audiences

The Swiss Bell Ribgers are now amusing the people of

Mr. Raymond's menagerie at Philadelphia is proving

Her. Cline is drawing good houses at the Savannal theatre.

Another new piece was brought out at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening. It is called Tonqewaschen. Mr. Richings and Miss Walters appear in it, and sustain their characters admirably. The nouse was filled to overflowing, in consequence of which the manager was obliged to stop selling tickets at a little

after seven o'clock.

Mr. Forrest has drawn full houses, thus far, at the National Theatre, Boston. The theatre was crowded to its atmost capacity on Saturday evening, to witness his performance of "Macbeth." The American Theatre, New Orleans, opened on the

9th instant. Mrs. Kent and Mr. Clark are engaged there The Amphitheatre opened on the same evening.
The Mobile Theatre opens this week—the

will form one of its prominent attractions. The papers tate that the ever popular Seguins, with their new and accomplished tenor, Mr. Frazer, together with some mi-nor, though scarcely less important auxiliaries, are en-gaged for a short time. Common Council.

Board of Aldermen, Nov. 18.—A idermen Schieffeli

BOARDOY ALDERSKEN, NOV. IS.—A Iderman Schieffelin in the chair.

A message from His Honof the Mayor with a document, being the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Stryker vs. Kelly, was received and ordered to be printed for the use of the Board.

A Voice from Editidge Street.—A number of the unfortunate prisoners in Eddridge street jail, presented a petition praying the Common Council to great them a stove, and humbly asking them to mend the broken windows.—Referred to the Committee on Police, Watch and Prisons.

Oliver asking for more.—A potition was received from two of the night watch of the city prison, for increase of salary.—Referred.

A number of other petitions were presented and re-

ferred.

Hoag's Watch and Money.—The Committee on Police, Watch and Prisons, presented a report exonerating v m. Cox, the Keeper of the City Prison, from the charges made against him of appropriating Alexander Hoag's watch and money. The committee reported that the watch and money were given to the brother of Hoag on a power of attorney. Adopted.

Repaired an ordinance in favor of recorded and ordinance in favor of recorded an ordinance in favor of recorded and ordinance in favor ordinance in favor of recorded and ordinance in favor ordinance in favor of recorded and ordinance in favor ordin

I Locygoo Maica rectory A comming the Board that uisance existed in West Eighteenth street in the shape a Locofoco Match Factory, which gives great offence the inhabitants in the neighborhood. Ordered on file. to the inhabitants in the neighborhood. Ordered on file.
The quarterly report of the members of the Croton
Water Board was presented and ordered to be printed.
Comptroller's Report.—A report was received from the
Comptroller, saking for a further appropriation to delray
expenses for the present year, and giving his reasons for

cc.

Hiderman Schieffelin's Police Bill.—This bill came from the Board of Assistants, with ru amendment fixing the ary of the Superintendent at \$1500 instead of \$1250. Alderman Gale moved to lay the bill on the table.

Alderman Bunting moved the adoption of the amend-

Alderman Bunting moved the adoption of the amendment.

The Parsidant here called upon Alderman Bunting to take the chair, and then took up the cudgels in support of his own bill, calling upon the Alderman of the 2nd for his reasons for delay.

Alderman Galz urged as a reason that the bill provided that the department should wear a badge.

Alderman Hassucoux supported the metion to lay upon the table, and alluded to the President's bill in no very complimentary terms.

Alderman Schillpralia that the Alderman from the second had attacked his bill; that he had attacked and opposed every great and important measure that had been brought up in this Board this year, and did not deem it at all singular that he should doe. Nothing else could be expected of that gentlemaa.

Alderman Galz of the second ward rose, and hoped the chair would call the gentleman to order.

Alderman Hasnouck—I hope the gentleman will be permitted to proceed, sir.

Alderman Behrspyrkin—I do not intend to be personal in my remarks.

Alderman Schieffelin-I do not intend to be personal n my remarks.

Alderman Habrouck—Oh, you are not all, sir.

Alderman S.—I did not intend to be personal in reference to the Alderman of the 14th.

Alderman Millen-You said second. (Laughter.)

Alderman S.—Did I7 well, I meant the old of the 14th (renewed laughter.) and if I said 2d, I beg that gentle man's pardon.

mewed laughter,) and if I said 2d, I beg that genticn's pardon
After some considerable debate the amendment was
opted, and the bill was sent to the Mayor for approval. Some
Alteration of the License Law.—Alderman Burning ofred a resolution to the effect that an application be made
the Legislature for an alteration of the license Laws,
aking the price for locenses greater, and the penelty for
olation greater than at present—Adopted.

Hetting on Elections.—Alderman Burning also offered a
solution for appeal to the Legislature to make it a penal
fence to bet upon elections—Adopted without debate,
Naturalization Laws—Ald. Schieffelm offered the folowing:

ng:—
solved, That an application be made to Congress to
r amend the Constitution of the United States, as to
e it necessary for a person to be a resident of the Unistates 21 years, and of the State six months, to entitle him to a vote.

Laid on the table without debate. The Alderman gave notice that he should call up the resolution at the next

notice that he should call up the resolution as the Manager Call in thing. Justice Drinker's Communication.—Ald. Harshouck called up the communication of Justice Drinker, in relation to the resolution passed by the Board, directing him to sit at the House of Detention at Harlem. It was then taken up and referred to the Committee on Laws.

Some further business of no special interest was then transacted, and at half-past 10 o'clock the Board adjourn-

ELOPEMENT.—Considerable excitement took place at the railroad depot, at Portland, this (Saturday) afternoon, owing to the elopement of a young lady, daughter of Lachlan Doneldson, Mayor of St. John, who left her home on the 9th inst., in company with a Captain Todd, of the British army. The young lady is about twenty years of age, and of very attractive manners, combining much beauty and personal appearance. Todd is about thirty-lour years, and has left a wife and two children at St. John. The gentleman left St. John in all carriage three days previous for Fredericton, and was there joined by the young lady in question, when they proceeded to Houlton from thence to Bangor, where they took stage for Portland. The happy pair, no doubt, contemplated proceeding farther South, but the gentleman who had been sent upon the scent, suddenly interrupted LLOPEMENT .-- Considerable excitement

-Piczisco A Poczer. - As Mr. Wade, of adding on the corner of Fulton street and

trom his opening, that the heirs were the children of a chael, James and Margaret A claim to the estate we made by one Charles McCarty, substantiated by a mamed Donnell. The original executors of the will died before the testator, and after many conflicting claim of the chains of McCarty were felse, and he was dicted for perjury, but field abroad and died. 1842 James C. Bell and Jacob Hurvey were appoint by the Chancellor as administrators to the estate. Shor after, John Chements presented his cleim to the estate son of Margaret Murphy, by a marriage with Thor Clements, farmer of county Limerick, Ireland, throthis counsel, Alexander Watson. After a time Mr. Wat became satisfied that Clements was not an heir, and as James and Michael Murphy, decased, were deed, and d'ed unmarried, childless, phy, decased, were deed, and c'ed unmarried, childless, and intestate; that Margaret Murphy, the sister of Capt. Murphy, married Thomas Clements in 1790; also that he was the attorney, and had the power to act for his mother. It was in swearing to this answer that the alleged perjury was committed. It was alieged also that Clements had the mother in Ireland to swear that she was the was committed. It was aliczed also that Clements had induced his mother in Ireland to swear that she was the sister of Capt. Feter Murphy, deceased, when in reality her mailen name was Alice, or Alicia O'Brien, and no relation whatever to the Murphys.

Robert Emmett, Erq , associated with the District Attorney for the presecution; Francis B. Earle, for the prigner.

Rosert Charman, clerk in the Vice Chancellor's office was called, and proved the complaint of the true heirs, and the answer of Clements, which was alco filed.

Persa Musery, sworn—I am from the county of Wexford, Irelend, and am a nephew to Peter Murphy, who died in this city, he was from the parish of Tivtain, Wexlord; I saw him in the year 1810 at my father's in the county of Wexford; he wes then on a visit to his relations in Ireland, and remain-'d there about twenty-four hours; he had left his ship, the Erin, in Dublin; I never saw him but that once, he was never in Ireland ater that; my father's name was Michael, and he was brother to Peter; he had a sister named Margaret, who married John Lawlor and lived in county Wexford; my father, my aunt Lawler and her husband are all dead; [The witness then went on to enumerate all the names of the children of the different branches of the family.] I received one hundred pounds from my uncle Peter in Belfast, in 1817; he always wrote to his relations at home until 1817; my uncle never had any relations in the county of Limerick, and never heard of his being there at all; I came out here two years ago last September, remained a shout time, when I considered the matter settled, and that the property was all apportioned to me and my relations; I came out here again in May last with my cousin James, and then heard of the second attempt of Clements to get the property. A cross-examination elicited nothing important.

Clements to get the property ted nothing important.

FANSY O'CONNELL.—! am about 54 years of age; I came from Ireland in Capt. Murphy's ship in 1810; I knew his family; his brother, the father of the last witness and his sister; I came jout from Wexford, but I neve; saw him after I got out here; he was a very large, tal

a receipt from him; I have shown James Murphy as the nephew of Peter Murphy.

Samural McCoskrav sworn—Knew Capt. Peter Murphy; he died in the same house where I was boarding in the year 1841; I think Dr. McCaulley was his physician; he was a man of pretty domestic habits.

Cross-examined—Capt. Murphy told me that he had two nephews in this count y; that one went to Mobile and died, and the other to New Orleans and was hanged. Cross-examines—Capitally; that one went to Module two nephews in this count y; that one went to Module and died, and the other to New Orleans and was hanged Edward Dwight, sworn.—Knew Captain Murphy and his nephew James, the latter came out from Ireland with me in the ship Erin; knew the family and relations of

and know James Murphy; he was a fellow student with me under my father; Captain Murphy recognized James as his nephew, and paid for him as sock; after he gradu-ated he went South, and I went to Europe, and I never saw anything more of him until about a year ago, when he called on me.

Q.—Do you know anything about his being hanged.
A.—Yes sir; I heard so, and that he was identified James Murphy when he was riding to the gallows on s coffin; and as a proof of his coolness, it was said that he

comm; and as a proof of his coolness, it was said that he was smoking a cigar at the time.

Capt. Monand recalled—Q—Captain, did you ever hear that James Murphy was hung in Alabama?

A.—I did, sir; and believed it, too.

Q—What wee he hung for, did you hear, sir?

A—Yes, sir; it was said that he was found in bed with another man's wife. (Laughter.)

Q—Do they hang men in Alabama for that offence now, sir? (Laughter.)

A.—I believe not; but it was said that he stabbed the husband.

A.—I think not, for he took tea at my house about two years ago.

Richard Holden sworn—I am from the county Wexford, and have been for the last thirty years. I did not know Captain Murphy. I did know Margaret Murphy. She married John Lawlor, and had two or three children, one of whem I was sponsor to.

Marrin Murphy sworn—I am a son of James Murphy, who was a brother of Captain Peter Murphy, who was an uncle of mine. I saw him in Liverpool in the latter part of 1910. I went to see him on board the ship Eris, which he commanded. He gave me good advice and a guinea. I came out here about two years ago with Peter, my first cousin.

came out here about two years ago with Poter, my first cousin.

Michael Galway sworn—I know James Murphy, who said he was nephew of Captain Peter. He boarded with me—he was from the parish Finturn, county Wexford. Mr.s Galway on being sworn, testified that she was the wife of the last witness, and went to see Capt. Murphy to get him to pay me for his nephew's board, as he went off without paying his bill.

Rev. John Powsna sworn—I know the prisoner at the har; he made himself known to me about toree years ago. (Or Fowen was here withdrawn.)

Mr. Hanvar was then sworn, and testified that no inducements were held out to him, to cause him to make any confession or explain any thing, or to withdraw the claim.

Dr. Powsna recalled—Mr. Harver came to see me. Cle-

claim

Dr Powens recalled—Mr. Harvey came to see me, Clements also came by appoinment, and Mr. H. told me the whole circumstances of the case; I was convinced that he was guilty, and I believe that he confessed it was a piece of reguery; I advised him to leave the city, and told him that if he left the city, I thought Mr. Harvey would not prosecute him.

him that if he left the city, I thought Mr. Harvey would not presecute him.

Mr. Harvey then took the stand again, and gave a complete narrative of the whole affair, and the manner in which his supposed roguery was made apparent. This cause was then suspended till to-day.

The case of Davis —At half-past two o'clock, this Jury came into Court, and stated that they were unable to agree, and they were directed to retire again.

At 4 o'clock, the Court being about to adjourn, sent in to enquire of the Jury whether they were likely to agree, but on their sending word that they could not, the Court directed that they should be furnished with refreshments, and kept together during the night, unless they agreed, in which case the Court would be in readiness to receive their verdict. The Court then adjourned.

receive their verdict. The Court then adjourned.

10 o'clock, P. M.—At 9 o'clock, the jury in the case of Davis came to an agreement, and officers were despatched for the several members of the Court, and for the prisoner (at large) and his counsel. About 10 o'clock all parties being present, the jury were called and answered to their names.

CLREE — How say you gentlemen, do you find William Davis guilty or not guilty?

FOREMAN—Guilty.

Mr. JORDAN—Ahem! As I have reason to believe, sir, that some of this jury have been led into finding this verdict through—Ahem!—(Sensation)—sheer starration, I must ask for a poll of the jury.

The Clerk then polled the jury, and each one answered guilty.

guilty.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY—It is now my painful duty to ask that Mr. William Davis be committed for sentence.

The Distract Arronner—It is now my painful duty to ask that Mr. William Davis be committed for sentence.

The Reconder—The officers will take the prisoner into custody. Gentlemen of the Jury, the Court thank you for the attention you have given in this protracted cause. You are discharged for the term.

Davis, whe up to this time, had manifested the most perfect and careless indifference, then burst into tears, and protested loudly his innoceace.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at eleven celeck.

History of Greeke-Harper, Brothers, New York.—The present work is by the Right Rev. C. Thirlwall, Lord Bishop of St. David's. These spirited publishers deserve every credit for placing this most excellent work within the reach of all, at a very reasonable cost. It is to be completed in eight numbers, each containing near upon two hundred pages of close well printed matter, for 25 cents.